111TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

S. 916

To amend the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 to include certain former nuclear weapons program workers in the Special Exposure Cohort under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

April 28, 2009

Mr. Schumer (for himself and Mrs. Gillibrand) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

A BILL

To amend the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 to include certain former nuclear weapons program workers in the Special Exposure Cohort under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Ed Walker Memorial
- 5 Act for Improvements to the Energy Employees Occupa-
- 6 tional Illness Compensation Program".

1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

2	Congress makes the following findings:
3	(1) Beginning in the mid-1940s, workers at
4	hundreds of facilities owned by the Federal Govern-
5	ment and entities in the private sector produced and
6	processed radioactive materials for use in the nu-
7	clear weapons program of the United States.
8	(2) Those workers at nuclear weapons facilities
9	helped to build the nuclear arsenal that served as a
10	deterrent to the Soviet Union during the Cold War,
11	but many of those workers paid a high price in
12	terms of their health.
13	(3) During the Cold War, many workers at nu-
14	clear weapons facilities were exposed to radiation
15	and placed in harm's way by the Department of En-
16	ergy and contractors, subcontractors, and vendors of
17	the Department—
18	(A) without the knowledge and consent of
19	the workers;
20	(B) without adequate radiation monitoring;
21	and
22	(C) without necessary protections from in-
23	ternal or external occupational radiation expo-
24	sures.
25	(4) Because of the inequities described in para-
26	graph (3) and the resulting potential harm to work-

- ers employed at nuclear weapons facilities, Congress designated classes of Cold War-era workers at the Paducah, Kentucky, Portsmouth, Ohio, Oak Ridge K-25, and Amchitka Island test sites as members of the Special Exposure Cohort under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7384 et seq.).
 - (5) The contribution of the State of New York to the security of the United States throughout the Cold War was very significant.
 - (6) Thirty-six former atomic weapons employer facilities or Department of Energy facilities that produced and processed radioactive materials, carried out classified research, operated nuclear reactors, and processed high level nuclear waste are located in New York. Fourteen of those facilities are located in the western region of New York.
 - (7) Research by the Department of Energy, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, and congressional committees indicates that—
- 23 (A) workers at certain atomic weapons em-24 ployer facilities and Department of Energy fa-25 cilities were not adequately monitored for inter-

- nal or external exposures to ionizing radiation to which the workers were exposed during the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s; and
 - (B) at other facilities, records were not maintained, or the records from those facilities are not reliable or failed to measure the radioactive isotopes to which workers were exposed.
 - (8) No personal radiation dosimetry monitoring records are available from the Bethlehem Steel site in Lackawanna, New York, which falls within the definition of an atomic weapons employer facility under section 3621 of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7384*l*).
 - (9) Section 3626(b) of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7384q(b)) authorizes the President, upon the recommendation of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, to designate additional classes of employees in the Special Exposure Cohort if it is not feasible to estimate with sufficient accuracy the radiation dose that the class received and there is a reasonable likelihood that the radiation dose may have endangered the health of members of the class.

1	(10) On May 28, 2004, the Secretary of Health
2	and Human Services issued a final rule establishing
3	procedures for designating additional classes of em-
4	ployees in the Special Exposure Cohort (69 Fed.
5	Reg. 30,764).
6	(11) Legislation is needed to provide additional
7	parameters to the President, the Secretary of Health
8	and Human Services, and the Advisory Board on
9	Radiation and Worker Health for evaluating peti-
10	tions for inclusion in the Special Exposure Cohort of
11	classes of employees with respect to which there was
12	limited or nonexistent individual radiation exposure
13	monitoring or an absence of records.
14	SEC. 3. ADDITION OF CLASSES OF FORMER NUCLEAR
15	WEAPONS PROGRAM WORKERS TO THE SPE-
16	CIAL EXPOSURE COHORT UNDER ENERGY
17	EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COM-
18	PENSATION PROGRAM.
19	Section 3626(b) of the Energy Employees Occupa-
20	tional Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42
	tional limess Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42
21	U.S.C. 7384q(b)) is amended—
21 22	
	U.S.C. 7384q(b)) is amended—

1	(3) by striking the period at the end and insert-
2	ing "; or"; and
3	(4) by adding at the end the following:
4	"(2)(A) in the case of a class of employees em-
5	ployed at a Department of Energy facility or an
6	atomic weapons employer facility during a period (in
7	the aggregate) of at least 250 days (or a shorter du-
8	ration connected to discrete events, as determined by
9	the President) during which—
10	"(i) the employees in the class had the po-
11	tential for exposure to occupational ionizing ra-
12	diation from production or processing materials
13	related to atomic weapons, or engaged in re-
14	search, development, testing, assembly, dis-
15	assembly, decontamination, decommissioning, or
16	waste management, or work related to such ac-
17	tivities; and
18	"(ii)(I) fewer than 50 percent of the em-
19	ployees in the class were individually monitored
20	on a regular basis (using reliable methods and
21	procedures) under a formal health physics pro-
22	gram for exposure to internal and external ion-
23	izing radiation for the types of radiation and

specific radioactive isotopes to which the em-

ployees had the potential for exposure during the period when the employees were exposed;

"(II) individual internal and external exposure records for the types of radiation and specific radioactive isotopes to which the employees in the class were potentially exposed at the facility during the period when the employees were exposed are nonexistent or are not available; or

"(III) to the extent that a portion of individual internal or external records are available for the period from the facility, individual radiation doses cannot be reliably determined for more than 2/3 of the employees in the class using the individual internal and external monitoring records from the facility; and

"(B) in the case of a class of employees employed at a facility with respect to which the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health has made the determination described in section 3169(b)(4) of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375; 42 U.S.C. 7384 note) during the residual contamination period described in such section, the employees at the facility met the

- 1 criteria described in clauses (i) and (ii) of subpara-
- 2 graph (A).".

3 SEC. 4. REGULATIONS.

- 4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the
- 5 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health
- 6 and Human Services shall issue regulations for desig-
- 7 nating additional classes of employees as members of the
- 8 Special Exposure Cohort under section 3626(b)(2) of the
- 9 Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation
- 10 Program Act of 2000, as amended by section 3.
- 11 (b) Bethlehem Steel Site.—Not later than 90
- 12 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
- 13 retary of Health and Human Services shall determine
- 14 under 3626(b)(2) of the Energy Employees Occupational
- 15 Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000, as amended
- 16 by section 3, whether workers employed at the Bethlehem
- 17 Steel site in Lackawanna, New York, meet the require-
- 18 ments of such section for membership in the Special Expo-
- 19 sure Cohort.
- 20 (c) Report.—Not later than 90 days after the date
- 21 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and
- 22 Human Services shall submit to Congress a report that
- 23 identifies each of the following:
- 24 (1) Any Department of Energy facilities or
- atomic weapons employer facilities (as those terms

- are defined in section 3621 of the Energy Employees 1 2 Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 3 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7384l)) at which classes of employ-4 ees were employed that meet the requirements for 5 membership in the Special Exposure Cohort under 6 section 3626(b)(2) of the Energy Employees Occu-7 pational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000, as amended by section 3. 8
 - (2) The number of such classes.
- 10 (3) The number of employees in each such 11 class.

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